

SPORTS

2,720—Anatoly Karpov's rating

FIDE's Headquarters in Lucerne has published another chess rating list. As of July 1, the list is led by triple world champion Anatoly Karpov with 2,720 points. Second-placed Garry Kasparov is 20 points behind. Alexander Beliavsky of the USSR and Jan Timman of Holland share third-fourth place with 2,640 points each.

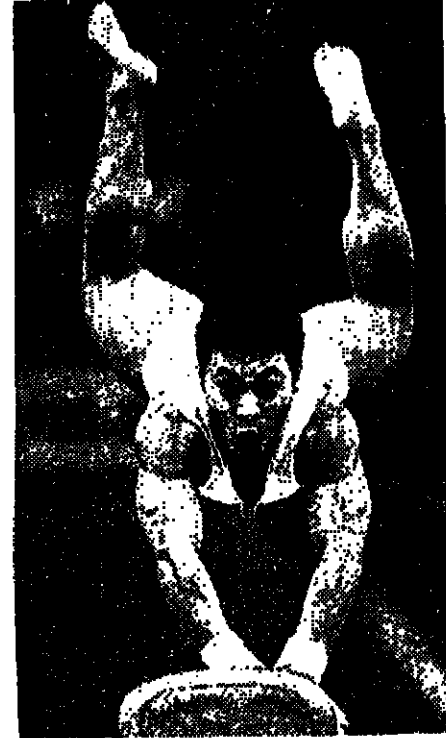
Raisei Vaganian has 2,625, Lev Polugayevsky and Naily Yusupov — 2,600 each, Vasily Smyslov 2,595, Oleg Romanishin 2,590, and Viktor Gavrilov 2,570 (all USSR).

The women's list is led by triple world champion Maya Chiburdanidze of the USSR with 2,430 points. Hungary's Zsuzsa Polgar is second with 2,010 points less, Pia Cramling of Sweden is third with 2,420, followed by Soviet Nona Gaprindashvili with 2,350, Irina Lavlina with 2,315, Nana Ioseliani with 2,300, Naily Alyokhina with 2,200, Nana Alexandrino and Lydia Semyonova with 2,275 each, and Nino Gurieli with 2,265, and noted Hungarian Zsuzsa Voroczy-Petronics has the same.

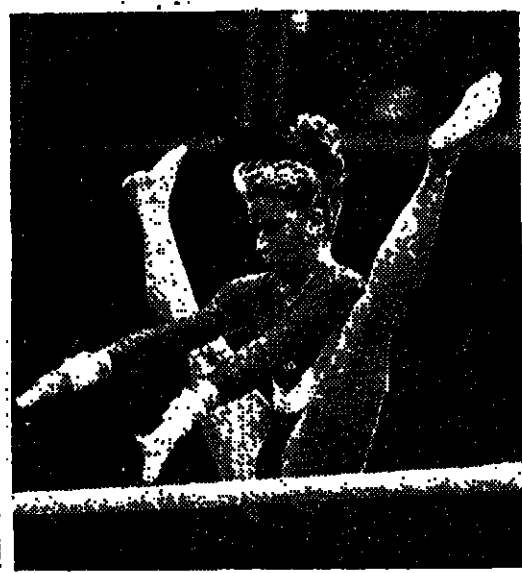
The chess road to France

Four Soviet chess players have won the right to participate in the world chess championship scheduled for October in France. The last to join the Soviet team was ex-world champion Mikhail Tal, who clung to third place in the Tanco (Mexico) Interzonal tournament.

The final results of the leading participants are as follows: Jan Timman of Holland — 12 out of



Aerial gymnastics — is how Hungarian Lajos Weber called his photographs which won him a gold award in the "Colour" division at the international "Interphoto-85" competition. The results were announced at a recent press conference in Moscow.



fifteen points; Jesus Nogueiras of Cuba — 10.5; Mikhail Tal — 10; Canada's Kevin Spragett — nine. All the four will play in the next stage of the championship series — the contenders' tournament.

The Tanco Interzonal was the second tournament. The first, which took place in Tunis, brought success to the Soviet players Artyur Yusupov and Alexander Chernin as well as Alexander Chernin and Viktor Gavrilov, who shared the fourth and fifth places and are playing an additional six-game match for the right to play in the contenders' tournament. Chernin led with 2-1.

In another development, the third and last men's interzonal tournament continues in the Swiss town of Biel. After three tours, the leading group of

players included two Soviet Grandmasters — Andrei Sokolov and Rafael Vaganian, who scored 2.5 points each.

At the same time, two women's interzonal tournaments are in progress. After the tenth tour in Zheleznovodsk, the leader is Soviet Grandmaster, Maria Litinskaya. She has won 6.5 points with one game adjourned. Half a point behind is the youngest contestant — USSR champion Svetlana Matveyeva — and Margarita Muregan of Romania, both of whom have an adjourned game to play. In Havana, where the second women's interzonal tournament is continuing the lead after three tours belongs to the Swedish player Pia Cramling, who scored 2.5 points.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

Opponents known

The draw has been made for the next European football tournaments.

In the UEFA Cup Odessa Chernomoretz will meet West German Werder, Moscow Spartak — Finnish Palloseura, and Wismut of the GDR — Dnepropetrovsk Dnipro.

In the Cup Winners Cup Holland's Utrecht will take on Kiev Dynamo, and in the Champions Cup Leningrad Zenit will face Valerenga of Norway.

The games are due on September 18 and the second-leg ones on October 2.

LENINGRAD 'QUARTET' CLOSE TO GOAL

The "Grand Prix of Leningrad-85" has been staged on the velodrome of the capital of Leningrad, among whose guests the most loud name of the past two years was world record-holder Eddy Merckx. Taking part were leading riders and guests from Bulgaria and Finland. Coaches and their charges saw as a next "intermediate" step on the way to the August championship in Italy.

The main prize was won in the 4 km team pursuit where the first and second Soviet teams clashed in the final. They featured practically the country's top riders in the team. The principal contest was by the first team consisting of Leningrad racers, 1980 G. champions Alexander Kiselev and Viktor Menakov as well as youthful but already titled junior world champion Yekimov and R. Sveshnikov. They all trained under the talented coach Alexander Kiselev.

Their winning result of an open velodrome with a course covering 4 km 32.44 sec. the "gold" of the winter Olympic track with a time of 4 min 32.44 sec. The world record of the Soviet Union's skidist effort aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, at preventing the transfer of the arms race into outer space, at ending the arms race, and giving a start to the elimination of nuclear weapons completely and everywhere. Pierre Elliott Trudeau emphasized that all nations would benefit from an end to the arms race, especially in the danger of nuclear and arms race; from more cooperation and a strategic and concrete dialogue at all levels.

ABM Treaty must be observed

Stockholm. It is necessary to intensify efforts to prevent outer space from becoming an arena for the arms race. This conclusion was made by delegates of a representative conference — Arms Weapons and International Security — just concluded in Stockholm, near the Swedish capital.

Working group meetings attended by famous scientists, political and public figures from various countries adopted documents expressing unanimous support for observance of all the provisions of the 1972 Soviet-US Treaty on the Limitation of Ballistic Missile Systems, which is the cornerstone of the arms process of arms reduction and preservation of strategic stability.



EDITORIAL BOARD

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MAN INFORMATION No. 1



An anti-nuclear motor race was held this year by members of Japanese democratic youth organizations in remembrance of the barbaric atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki forty years ago. Photo Japan press-TASS

Events at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival



Last Sunday guests and participants of the Film Festival travelled to Leningrad, where they paid tribute to the memory of Leningraders who died during the 1942 Nazi siege of the city and laid wreaths at the Piskaryovskaya memorial cemetery. They also visited the Hermitage Museum and the Petrodvorets Palace and were told about the history and architecture of the city. Later they had a boat trip on the city's canals.

Back in Moscow the film makers visited the Kolomenskoye Museum preserve and the village of Melikhovo, an estate near Moscow where the writer Chekhov lived. A group of foreign film makers attended a performance at the Sergei Obraztsov Puppet Theatre.

During the past week the three juries saw most of the films presented for the contest, while the fourth, children's jury has been sitting together with the adult jury at the Young Pioneer Palace on Lenin Hills. However, all the jury members are refraining from making any comments.

At the film market, vigorous discussions and viewing are going on. More than four hundred Soviet features have been shown outside the programme upon the guests' request. The first agreement has been concluded with Czechoslovak film makers on a joint production based on stories by the Soviet animal tamer Natalya Durova. The possibility for Soviet participation in the shooting of a film about composer Jan Sibelius has been discussed with Finnish colleagues. Another thing considered is the shooting of a co-production, "Fyodor Chalapin" (for more about the Festival please turn to page 6).

Participants and guests of the Festival during a visit to Petrodvorets, near Leningrad (above) and at the Piskaryovskaya cemetery.

Wojciech Jaruzelski: Our policy has withstood the test of time

Belgrade. Alliance with the Soviet Union is the main guarantee of our security. It has withstood all tests and has been priceless for Poland in the most trying times. This was stressed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in an interview granted the Yugoslav Tanjug news agency and television. He said that Poland has been and remains a member of the Warsaw Treaty and that it was one of the initiators of the proposal to extend the Treaty for a longer period.

given the dangerous deterioration in the situation in Europe. There can be no talk even that our joint security should be weakened unilaterally. However, the joint proposal of Warsaw Treaty member-states on simultaneous dissolution of the two military and political alliances remains valid. At present, the situation in the country is characterized by social and economic normalization and a process of deconcentration and consolidation of socialism, continued W. Jaruzelski. The most difficult time is over. The political course worked out by (Continued on page 2)

FACTS and EVENTS

© Israeli aggressors are becoming more and more impudent on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Golan Heights occupied by them in an effort to annex these Arab territories for good. This is stated in a report by the UN Secretary-General on inalienable sovereignty over the national resources on occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

© According to a spokesman for the US Defense Department, units of the US Armed Forces are participating in two-week "Shadow Hawk" war games in Jordan. Involved are F-16 fighter-bombers, AWACS planes and 900 US servicemen. "Shadow Hawk" is the biggest military manoeuvre with US participation in the history of Jordan.

SCHOOL OF YOUNG YACHTSMEN

Some 150 young Muscovites train in after-school hours in a popular sailing school of the Spartak sports society located on the banks of the Kiyazma reservoir outside Moscow. The school has classes for theory study, a gym, and a covered slip, in short, everything that adults have.

The admission age is from eight on. Under experienced teachers the youthful romantics of the sea learn the basics of the theory of sailing, navigation, boat design and instruments and train and compete on sporting yachts — all free of charge.

The training is in seven yacht classes — "Optimist", "Cadet", "Luch", "20", "The Flying Dutchman", "Tornado" and "Pinn". For girls there is also the "470" class.

The activities are now at their height, when summer vacations are in full swing and when the centre opens its sports camp where boys and girls strengthen their health and learn how to swim and run better, compete in various sports and have greater opportunity to give more time to their beloved yachts. Valery LOBANOV



Coach Alexander Yakovlev at theory studies. ● Preparation for the race on.

Photos by Igor L.



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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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NO RECIPES TO PAY OFF DEBTS

Havana. Cancellation of external debts incurred by the developing countries, establishment of a new economic order and economic integration of these countries have been urged by Fidel Castro. Addressing a meeting of journalists here he declared that the attainment of these aims is most closely linked with the achievement of goals in the fight for peace and in the development of the "Third World" countries.

The developing countries are unable to pay off their foreign debts. This problem is growing like a snowball, as these countries' debt is constantly mounting beyond control. Over the next twenty years, the Latin

American nations will have to pay nearly 400,000 million dollars in interest on these debts.

There is no recipe for the payment of these debts even in those countries which have their own energy resources and spend no money on purchases of fuel. The Cuban leader believes the developing countries should place a moratorium on payments for the external debts. It is necessary for the working masses in Latin America to become deeply aware of the entire gravity of the problem. It will only be then that the leaders of the countries in the region who declare a moratorium on the payment of the debt will enjoy popular support.

'Bandung and Today'

Dar es Salaam. History has confirmed the correctness and viability of the principles of peaceful coexistence proclaimed in Bandung, stressed during secretary-general of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization Fakhri Bakura during an international conference "Bandung and Today" just ended here.

Today, as never before, mutually beneficial cooperation, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states and non-interference in their in-

ternal affairs and renunciation of the use of force are of tremendous importance, he stressed. The present dangerous situation in the world makes it perfectly clear that the US reliance on gaining military advantage only leads to more hostility in international relations.

The Dar es Salaam conference held the US administration responsible for mounting global tensions and the bolstering of a runaway arms race, whose vicious circle is drawing dozens of developing nations.

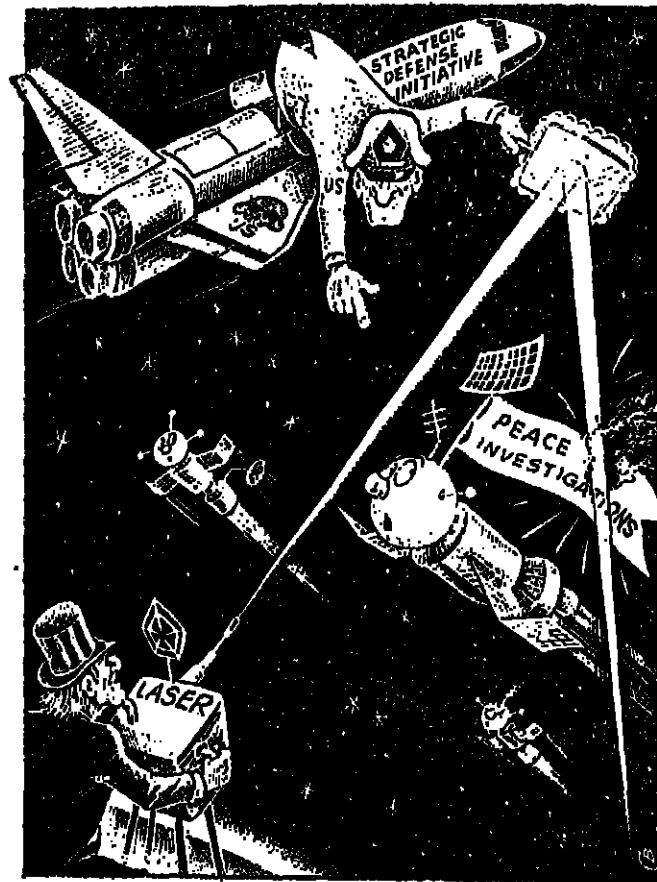
GUINEA AFTER ABORTIVE COUP

Paris. Reports coming in from Conakry say that the situation in Guinea after an abortive coup is gradually returning to normal. Government offices have been reopened, and telephone and telegraphic links restored. However, the country's borders as well as sea- and airports remain closed and the curfew is still in force.

Arrests of the conspirators involved in the plot continue. Among those taken in custody

are some members of the Military Committee of National Revival and of the country's government.

Addressing a mass rally in the capital, Conakry, President of the Republic Lansana Conte said that eighteen people were killed and another 220 wounded in the attempted coup. He confirmed that the rebel leader Colonel Diarra Traore had been detained.



Dreams of Uncle Sam and the Pentagon.

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

Military chemical complex in the Pacific

Tokyo. The Pentagon has started to build a new military chemical complex in the Central Pacific. According to a report in the Japanese newspaper "Shakai Shimpo", a large depot for storing chemical weapons is being built on Johnston Atoll, 1,600 kilometres south-west of the Hawaiian Islands. The newspaper quotes information obtained by New Zealand peace champions that the US Congress has earmarked twenty million dollars for the construction of this chemical complex. The depot will accommodate 13,000 tonnes of chemical bombs which until the year 1971 were stored on the Japanese island of Okinawa. The American military command does not make a secret of the fact that Johnston Atoll will be-

come a central base in the preparations for chemical warfare in the Pacific. Apart from the lethal bombs from Okinawa, it will also contain new types of chemical weapons. The newspaper points out that the creation of a military chemical complex in the Pacific poses a serious threat to the states in the region. According to the information gathered by New Zealand peace organizations, torrential rains previously damaged warehouses with chemical ammunition on Johnston brought there from Okinawa. It is hard to imagine what fatal consequences may ensue from a leakage of highly toxic substances from the Pentagon warehouses in the Central Pacific, stresses "Shakai Shimpo".

Wojciech Jaruzelski: Our policy has withstood the test of time

(Continued from page 1) the Ninth Congress of our party has withstood a difficult test. It can only cause displeasure among those who want to go Poland weakened, torn by internal contradictions, those who would like to see it on an economic course. These hopes, however, are doomed. We resolutely reject the attempts being made to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states including Poland, which has foiled imperialist plans and defended the gains of socialism.

Zimbabwe wants comprehensive sanctions against South Africa

Harare. Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, backed by other independent African countries, wants comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Speaking at a press conference here, he maintained that the Western world would yield only if all countries imposed such sanctions. He also mentioned that the Western world is disorienting their position with the apartheid system.

Commenting on the results of the general elections in the country, which have been decisively won by ZANU-PF, Prime Minister said he had a review of the Lancaster House Constitution imposed on Zimbabwe by the British as a preliminary condition for granting independence. Under the constitution, twenty out of the country's hundred parliamentary seats are reserved for the white minority, who make up less than one per cent of the total population. The constitution, he said, is completely at variance with the wishes of our people, stressed Mugabe.

EEC concerns

Brussels. The Common Market is extremely concerned about its vast deficit in trade with Japan and demands that Tokyo immediately take steps to improve its trade balance. This demand is contained in a statement issued here by member of the European Commission V. de Clercq who is in charge of foreign relations and foreign policy matters.

He made it in connection with a recent Japanese proposal imposing new customs duties on Japanese goods and a marginal increase in customs duties and a limited number of Japanese products, including European products, including some agricultural products. V. de Clercq expressed the hope that this programme could result in an immediate and tangible reduction of Japanese trade with the EEC and the EC.

At present, EEC figures indicate that its trade deficit with Japan has reached 11,800 million dollars. Tokyo is expected to do something to improve its trade balance with the EEC, which produces goods, which are more often in support of the restriction of Japanese trade to the EEC and a sharp reduction of Japanese trade.

U.S. SPECIAL TROOPS FOR TERRORIST ACTS

The present US administration has embarked on an unprecedented training of special units to carry out terrorist acts abroad. According to the "Newsweek" magazine, the "United Command" of special military operations" in Fort Bragg (North Carolina) now has approximately 15 thousand personnel from all types of units. The command includes "green berets" (known for their activity during the US war of aggression in Vietnam), subversive units of "rangers" and others. On Reagan's prompting, the magazine points out, they are equipped with up-to-date weapons and combat material to enable them to conduct large-scale subversive operations deep in the rear of the "enemy". The White House is extravagantly promoting their terrorist acts.

FACTS AND EVENTS

① The use of violence and terrorism has assumed dimensions of today, reaching a point where it is a threat to the life of the church, notes the document, "The 'restriction' in the use of military might" in the world.

② Hearings into the case of a group of politically-minded officers have been held in Britain in an atmosphere of great secrecy. The officers are charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government and engaging in subversive activities. Parli. has still punishment if they guilty.

DROUGHT IN AFRICA

New York. A combination of severe drought and desertification has led to catastrophic losses for the economic and social life in the African continent, says a report published by the UN Secretary-General. At the end of 1983 and earlier in 1984, more than 150 million people were suffering from



Special cultural troops training at the military base in Fort Bragg. Photo from "The Baltimore Sun" newspaper

Guatemala: 36 killed by special services

San Jose. Brutal shooting of five peasant families, murders of a trade union leader and a university lecturer, a priest and a newspaperman. In just one week secret police agents of the Guatemalan reactionary regime killed 36 people. Against the background of these latest reports of the Guatemalan dictatorship regime to "democratize" the country look particularly hypocritical.

The patriotic forces in the military-political alliance of the Guatemalan National Revolution-

ary Unity have exposed these plays by the rulers as an attempt by the military to cling on to power. The bloody crimes of the security service and atrocities of punitive army units are meeting with growing rebuff by the patriots. In recent days they have carried out several successful combat operations. The enemy lost 21 officers and men.

IT IS BAD TO BE AN IMMIGRANT

IT IS BAD TO BE AN IMMIGRANT

Paris. More than eighty workers who came from the Maghreb countries were evicted from the house they occupied and sent outside the French capital by the police. This action taken with connivance of the Paris Mayor's Office violates French laws because it was carried out without appropriate sanctions.

The lawyer for the evicted immigrants Michèle Jouet says that this action is so remote from the legal standards that it resembles the law of the jungle. She resolutely condemned the police action against the foreign workers many of whom have lived in that house for more than fifteen years. They had to be content with tiny rooms in which they paid through the nose. Representatives of the Arab Workers' Union say that the police accompanied their actions with racist catcalls. They beat workers, and made them sign papers which said they gave up their right to live in the capital "voluntarily".

OF INTEREST

The oldest doll

An ancient doll found by archaeologists in an old Roman tomb and now displayed in a museum is 1,800 years old. Restorers not only returned it to its original look but also managed "to read" the sad story of its owner, a girl from a distinguished family. Her name was Cyprius Tilius. According to the custom of that time she had been engaged since her birth to

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

LEBANON IN THE AMERICAN GUN SIGHTS

Although the regrettable hijacking drama of TWA's Boeing-727 is over, Washington is still captivated on the situation in order to fan up the militarist psychosis, writes PRAVDA. Attempts by the officials to justify their actions by claiming the need to fight against air piracy do not hold water, since the punitive actions taken by Washington are aimed against an entire country.

The real reason may be quite different. The USA would like to punish Lebanon for the defeat which it and Israel have suffered in that country. Today, an American naval task force with the nuclear aircraft carrier "Nimitz" is stationed off the Lebanese coast for an indefinite period of time. There is every evidence that the USA wants to intimidate not only the Lebanese, but also all the Arabs in order to push them towards capitulation to Israel, and to make them more amenable in their relations with Washington.

DEBTORS' DEPENDENCE

Annual payments made by the developing countries to cover their foreign debts stand at nearly one hundred thousand million dollars. The crisis arising from this foreign indebtedness has now turned into a most acute international economic problem. Apart from the internal difficulties in Asian, African and Latin American countries, it is based on the purposeful policies by the West to enslave the newly liberated states, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

A major contribution to the creation of this situation has been made by the developing countries' creditors — private commercial banks in the West, particularly in the USA. In the seventies, the Americans carried out a most aggressive policy towards the newly independent states by literally imposing loans on them. The result is that the American private banks account for forty per cent of the volume of private loans to the developing countries.

However, the world today is quite different from what it used to be in the days of the post-war American hegemony in the world capitalist economy. The American expansion in the eighties indicates an agency of American imperialism and is not a sign of its prosperity.

CAN THE PROBLEM OF KOREA BE SOLVED?

The NEW TIMES magazine writes that the Korean people need support. After all, the main perpetrator of the 1950-1953 war is still devising plans to take over North Korea. Today this is all the more dangerous since the arsenal of the American force of occupation deployed in the south of the Korean Peninsula contains incomparably more dangerous weapons including nuclear ammunition. Today, in the immediate vicinity of the borders with People's Korea there are nearly one thousand rounds of nuclear ammunition ready to be used.

North Korea is directly threatened with the build-up of the American military presence south of the 38th parallel and by holding all the North Korean coast, joint American-South Korean military naval manoeuvres, Team Spirit and Malcol, which, with every passing year, are held on an expanding scale. Is this process irreversible?

The leaders in Pyongyang do not think so. The People's Democratic Republic of Korea proposed to the South to sign a Peace Treaty so as to replace the armistice agreement which has been in force for more than thirty years, to carry out mutual reductions in the armed forces and to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free zone. However, these proposals do not constitute an aim in itself, but the necessary conditions for the solution of the radical problem of the Korean nation—to reunite the country by peaceful means on a democratic basis after a withdrawal of American troops with all their armaments from South Korea.

25 YEARS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN AFRICA AND THE USSR

A quarter of a century ago, the Soviet Union signed its first trade agreement with the Republic of Guinea, which set the beginning for the broad development in the Soviet-African commercial relations, writes the magazine FOREIGN TRADE. In 1961 the Soviet Union traded with only six of the 28 newly independent African states. In 1983, practically all the states in Africa which wish to do so are trading partners of the Soviet Union. The exception is the racist South Africa with which the Soviet Union has no trade links, either direct or indirect.

There has been a constant increase in the volume of the Soviet-African trade. Whereas in 1961 it stood at 300 million roubles, in 1984 it reached 3,500 million.

Attaching great importance to mutual granting of the most favoured nation treatment, the Soviet Union is also trying to take into account, as much as possible, the specific interests and conditions of the African partners. In 1984, the Soviet side lifted custom tariffs on its imports from the developing countries in general, including the African countries.

VIEWPOINT

Policies of exploitation and justice

Two economic forums held recently in opposite parts of the globe, Warsaw and Tokyo, reflected opposite approaches to development problems, including those of Asian nations. The 40th session of CMEA showed again that the evening out of the economic development levels of Council members, especially Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba, was the cardinal line of the socialist community. The second conference of economy ministers of Japan and the ASEAN nations showed the keen dissatisfaction of developing Asian nations with the expansion of Japanese monopolies and their system of exploiting the riches of Asian peoples. Thus Malaysian minister Razaleigh Hamzah said in Tokyo that ASEAN would no longer tolerate the unequal nature of its relations with Japan.

The crux of the economic problem in Asia is that capitalist monopolies, including US, Japanese and West European multinationals are finding thousands

of ways and means of binding developing nations so as to more freely exploit their natural resources and manpower. Japan, which half a century ago created, by force of arms, a sphere of "co-prosperity" where only Japanese capitalists would flourish, is now preoccupied with a strategic play aimed at achieving the same objective in its competition with the USA and former colonial powers, while liberated countries have an unfair deal in the capitalist economy.

As a result, with 70 per cent of the world's manpower, developing nations account for only 10 per cent of the world gross product and nine per cent of industrial output. The level of their production per capita is 13 times lower than that of capitalist states. Roughly the same figures are typical of the situation in many developing countries of the Pacific.

Economic growth requires advanced technologies, so given the absence of scientific base in developing countries (only two per cent of the world's R&D and 0.7 per cent of the patent fund)

Igor SINITSYN



they currently depend on imported technologies. This engenders "technological colonialism" when transnational companies give developing countries technologies only selectively, with many restrictions on their uses. Neocolonialism has lots of other "heat" to pump out riches, manpower and even "brains" from developing nations.

And now the positive relations of the USSR and other European CMEA nations with the other members of this economic organization which only recently embarked on the road of intensive development. This friendly relationship was vividly reflected at the recent CMEA session. It rests on principles like the levelling off of economic development standards and also economic aid to Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba for the creation of vital industries, including exporting ones. These countries will enjoy in future, too, more favourable terms of cooperation.

Take Mongolia for example, it now has a mining and dressing

combine. CMEA has also helped it build 11 research laboratories and a national centre of research information. It participates in 54 projects envisaged in long-term, purpose-oriented CMEA programmes, nine of which are realized on its territory.

Aid given by CMEA countries to Mongolia and its active participation in socialist economic integration began tangible results. Over the past 20 years, its share of national income growth rates (calculated per one employed in industry). Mongolia has outstripped all other CMEA nations and in the gross national output and national income per capita terms has reached a medium world level.

Vietnam is building power stations and engineering projects and has set up a national research centre with financial and technical assistance of CMEA member-states. Special attention is paid to the development of the fuel and power base, including coal, oil and gas industries. Over a hundred projects are being built with the help of CMEA countries.

There is also an international aspect to this issue. To ameliorate the entire international economic situation, it is very important that there be a worthy example of operating principles of equality and respect for the right of every nation to determine what it wants to do with its own national riches. Ruled out should be the attachment of any economic, political or military conditions to aid projects.

PEOPLE

New York. Another public servant in the United States has found himself in the centre of a scandal which flared up after his underhand financial operations became public knowledge. He is governor William Sheffield of Alaska who lost his post and is being put on trial. He is charged with using advantage of his official position in order to help the company and Associates company obtain a nine-million dollar business order from the companies of the state. The company had played a crucial role in financial Sheffield's election campaign.

WHAT THEY READ IN GRENADA NOW

St. John's. A group of progressive local traders and business men has established a committee to fight the mass media in the subjugated Grenada. A statement by the Federation of Latin American Journalists circulated in Havana, stresses that the pro-American press try to use the radio and the press to erase from the memory of local people, primarily of the progressive ideas which were proclaimed by the government of Maurice Bishop. Following Washington's instructions, the island's Govern-

ment in their report, the special grand jury who published it after two months of investigation points out that the information gathered in the case shows that Sheffield ignored the law and refused to tell the investigators the details of the operation. In view of this the grand jury has asked the legislative assembly of the state to consider the possibility to remove Sheffield from his post of state governor and to put him on trial. Sheffield himself denies that he is guilty, insisting that the case against him has been instigated by his political opponents. Nevertheless the state's legislators have decided to hold a special session to examine the possibility of stripping Sheffield of his post.

non-General Paul Scoon fired most journalists who worked on the local radio and newspaper. The "Grenadian Voice" replaced the progressive "Free West-India". It is owned by Leslie Piers who gets the money, among other sources, from the CIA. Naturally, they try to hush up the great problems facing the country now — its loss of independence, high unemployment, violation of elementary human rights and persecution of trade unions and many other things.

La dolce vita for dogs

Quaint whims of rich and genteel dog owners have become a source of profitable business for some enterprising crooks in the USA. Hairdressers are not

La dolce vita for dogs

only offering haircuts for dogs, jewellers make diamond-studded collars for them. When a dog owner is away the pet can get all the services it needs at a luxurious dog hotel. Those altogether spoilt are offered two-room apartments furnished with carpets, extensively furnished and provided with fresh flowers. They may choose their favourite meals from a rich menu and are served on expensive china plates. The dogs of rich Americans live much better than the 35 million Americans whose incomes are below the official poverty line.

Japan 1984

Round
the Soviet
Union

● A TESTING GROUND WITH SUBSTATIONS AND FIVE PLANTS, CONVERTING SOLAR ENERGY INTO ELECTRICITY HAS BEEN ASSEMBLED IN THE SUBURBS OF DUSHANBE, CAPITAL OF TAJIKISTAN (A CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC). At the solar testing grounds two experimental houses in which heating and hot water supply is also "solar", have been built. Thus the implementation of a comprehensive programme in the development of solar energy technology worked out by the republic's physicists has started.

● SCIENTISTS OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF TAJIKISTAN (A CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC) HAVE DEVELOPED A COTTON PLANT RESISTANT TO WILT — A DISEASE AFFECTING THIS CROP. This is the outcome of research into more than 1,000 samples of this valuable technical crop from many countries. The most successful were the plants which resulted from the cross-breeding of Soviet and foreign varieties with wild Mexican breeds.

● AN EXHIBITION COMMEMORATING THE 800TH ANNIVERSARY OF "THE LAY OF IGO" HAS OPENED AT THE STATE MUSEUM OF BOOKS AND PRINTING IN KIEV (THE UKRAINE). The anniversary of this publication has been entered into the UNESCO calendar of memorable dates.

Prospects
for railways

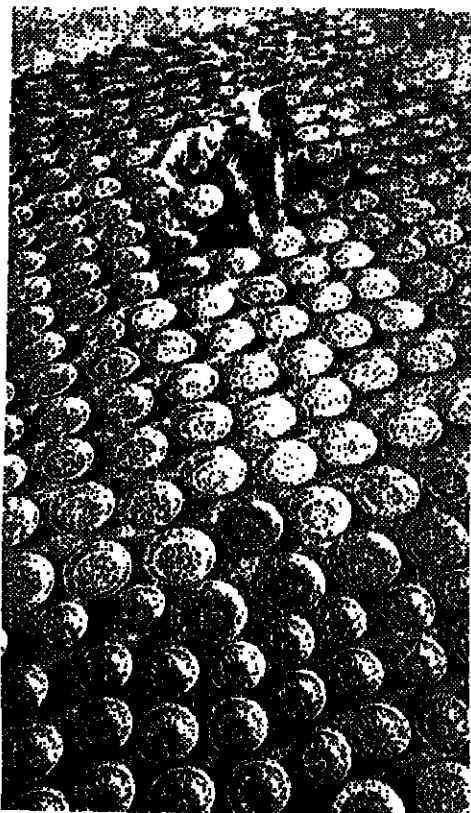
Up to the year 2000, despite the considerable development of pipelines, automobile and other means of transport, railways will still transport more than half of the volume of freight in the country. Therefore the country's railway network will be intensively constructed in the forthcoming years. Prospective plans of development are presently being elaborated. How will the railways be developed?

New lines and additional discharging truck lines will be constructed but the basic growth in freight will be achieved by

Continuing folk traditions

Soviet craftsmen have since long been famed for their artifacts: the blue-and-white china of Gzhel, chased articles of the Transcaucasia, Uzbek's light-blue ceramics of Ferghana, the ancient Novgorod embroidery and several others. Folk art is dozens of centuries old. The know-how of experienced craftsmen — gold embroideresses, carpet-makers, potters and bone carvers is handed over from generation to generation. All these crafts, numbering more than 200, are flourishing up to this day.

Old, long-forgotten crafts, such as painting on birch bark boxes and cross-wise Novgorod em-



● Well decorative dishes with national ornament made at the Tashkent applied art works.



● In the workshop of the Barlik Art Association.

brodery are being revived. But art continues to develop: new patterns and forms, new back-slit-chings, designs and paintings appear.

Folk craft is taught at specialized schools functioning in many major centres, such as Kholmogory, Fedoskino, Mstera, Zhostov and Torzhok. There are more than a dozen of them in the Russian Federation. Art directors of folk workshops are being trained in Abramsevo, Moscow Region. When craftsmen get together it becomes easier to train them and preserve the traditional way of life without which no folk art can exist.

Handicraft making is growing, its quality improving while the prestige of the craftsman enhances. About 400 reviews of folk crafts have been arranged over the past ten years in the USSR and 50 exhibitions have been organized in other countries.

Implementing more modern technical and managerial measures. Up-to-date and powerful electric and diesel locomotives will appear with the help of the latest achievements in electronics and other spheres of science and technology. The sys-

tem of their operation is being improved; railroads, automatic devices and telemechanics are becoming more reliable and will make it possible to use longer and heavier trains. A unified automation system

of railway management is being created in the country. This task is extremely complicated, taking into account that it will include 32 railways, each of which can compete with the railway network of a medium-sized country.

NEW
KIROV TRACTOR

Experimental batches of the generation wheel tractor have been submitted for trials by the Leningrad-based amalgamation Kirovsky Zavod. The amalgamation is about to begin the production of 330 hp and 500 hp tractors during the next five-year period (1985-90).

The engine of the new tractor consumes 5-10 per cent less fuel than similar Sisu and IFA machines. This has been proved in trials at the Nebraska testing ground, where tractor from different countries are used, tested.

The unit ground pressure of the 14-tonne tractor has been reduced from 1.4 to 1.1 kg per square centimetre through rational arrangement of various parts.

It is the world's first tractor to have a two-seat cabin. This development is explained by the high versatility of the tractor, which can be used as a transportation vehicle, bulldozer or snow plough.

UNIQUE
MACHINES

The Novokramatorsky combine-building plant (the Ural) is now preparing a detail of a 2,500 mm rolling mill: one of the Soviet metalworking machines. The mill will be automatically and produce plates of low-alloyed steel: machine-building, power-generating and construction materials. By its productivity the mill will surpass by 25 per cent the most powerful units of this class now in operation.

Machines and equipment being the "made at Novokramatorsky plant" (made mark) made a good showing in countries. For export alone the plant has produced 40 models of mills, many of which are qualified by their productivity as world's practice. For example, the wide-band rolling mill, rated at Bokaro metalworking plant in India, produces annually more than 6 million tonnes of rolled metal sheet 1.2 to 1.6 metres thick.

all, the deployment of space multipurpose information systems, writes the author. For example, artificial Earth satellites will be used more actively to explore natural resources in the interests of the mining industry. Earth satellites will help control regularly and in detail seasonal changes of vegetation, snow cover, the condition of soils, sowings, dangerous natural phenomena such as forest fires, hurricanes and floods.

Instruments of visible, infrared and superhigh frequency bands will be used to observe the Earth. It is expected to re-equip space vehicles with new instruments for obtaining and processing information and this will greatly increase their technical and economic efficiency.

A new substantial progress may also be expected over the next few years in the field of meteorological observations from outer space. National and interstate global navigation satellite systems will be put into operation. Another major task of economic importance, which will probably be solved during this period, is the transition to experimental production in outer space of some semiconductors and improved biomedical preparations, writes the author.

INVENTORS PROMOTE NATURE
CONSERVATION

Over the past nine years the country spent some 63 billion roubles on nature conservation. In the 11th five-year development plan period (1981-85) the number of inventions aimed to protect the environment has jumped threefold, writes TRUD in the column "Man and Nature". In recent years the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries started to far more actively select highly effective R & D projects to economically exploit and reproduce natural resources, increase the protection of land and minerals, atmospheric air and reservoirs, and the flora and fauna. As a rule, such projects pass quick tests and if approved are fully introduced. Altogether in 1976-84 over 500 innovations

were recommended to ministries and departments, 85 per cent of which were used commercially.

Visitors to a recent show, "Inventions for Nature Conservation", held recently at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements could see a unique process of thermal power plants developed by Soviet specialists. The chimneys and slag are recycled into a construction material — artificial macadam, porous concrete fillers, viscous materials and glass fibre. Since in the capital alone over 20 big thermal stations badly need to dispose of their waste, just imagine the ecological and economic gain from introduction of this method nationwide, the newspaper points out.

DRILLING IN THE 21ST CENTURY

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that the USSR is an uncontested leader in superdeep drilling. The Kola superdeep well, for instance, has a proving range for drilling equipment and novel geophysical instruments. A superdeep well, like no other method, provides a unique opportunity to directly "probe" the present in the Earth's bowels and study its past and present in detail. But one well cannot answer the multitude of geologists' questions. Therefore for several years now one new superdeep well has been successfully bored in the Mungai Steppe near the small Azerbaijan town of Saaly in the Transcaucasia. The well has reached of nearly 10 kilometres and another three are to be eight kilometres down and another three are to be drilled.

To study a major iron ore basin in the Novorossiysk village near Kriyov Rog in the Ukraine, drilling has started of a well which should go 12 kilometres deep. Uzbek specialists have started drilling the Mountain superdeep well.

The Tyumen well will go down 15 kilometres, its rig will be set up far beyond the Arctic Circle. The foundation for it will be laid this autumn. Next they will drill the Urals and Anzatsyovsk-Troika wells, the last one in Kuban, the south of Russia; the newspaper emphasizes.

Places to visit

Open-air
museum

Ukraine's folk architecture and everyday life open-air museum occupies 130 hectares in the southern outskirts of Kiev. As to the number of its exhibits — 10,000 — it is the biggest in the world. They were collected from all over the republic: masterpieces of folk wooden architecture, utensils, clothing, labour implements and articles of work — everything that sur-

Science
and technology

PURITY RESERVOIRS

The mystery of the transparency of lake Raznas in the Ukraine (a Baltic republic) has been solved. Investigations have shown that water purity is guaranteed by two dozen species of weeds with strong roots and filtering properties. For example, aquatic lotus (Najas) and others. Together, more than 180 species have been discovered. Interesting experiments have been conducted on lakes in the republic. Species in these reservoirs are increased and trout were bred in them. This fish does not eat the slightest contamination. The growing fish shoal the correct choice of weeds, capable of returning water to purity and transparency much quicker than the mechanical equipment.

The method which helps nature restore its resources, will be implemented by measures

adopted earlier — a ban on the establishment of farms and enterprises close to rivers and lakes and on the use of mineral fertilizers on adjoining meadows and playgrounds.

COMPUTERS DESIGN LACE

The famous Volodga lace amazes one with the complexity of its ornamental patterns and the beauty of intricate pictures. They are made by wooden "koklushkas" sticks with threads wound on them. In order to make one pattern, several dozens and even hundreds of "koklushkas" are required. An experienced lace-maker works at a speed which prevents anyone seeing this work for the first time to follow the sequence of the operations.

It turns out that all this diversity of patterns, pictures and laced fabric with diverse elements is reduced to two very simple operations.

Most sophisticated elements appear as a result of the combination of these simple operations. An experienced lace-maker does not analyse this process but is guided solely by experience and intuition. A discovery of the sequence of these

rounded ancestors in their everyday life.

Ascending a hill from where a view of this unusual settlement opens, where the 19th century merges with the 20th, going down to a little lake with a windmill hanging over it, entering a wooden church — everywhere one felt the naturalness of the recreated past.

In summer months when the number of visitors is the greatest (up to 10,000 every day), musicians, wood carvers, embroideresses and potters assemble there for ethnographic festivals.

operations has enabled mathematician R. Kh. Zaitsev to devise an algorithm for making the lace.

Most patterns are made by hand. An artist may devise a series of new patterns or pictures arranged horizontally. However, a round ornament may be required. A computer with a graph pad may produce a ready-made picture or drawing after being fed with the appropriate programme.

In this case, the algorithm is a sort of "key" to the secret of lace-makers. It can be used to make the most complicated laces.

GIFT FROM SPANISH PAINTER



A bronze bust of Francisco Goya by sculptor Hernandez Sanlago de Santiago (right).

The bronze bust of Francisco Goya and a series of reproductions from his famous etchings have been added to the funds of the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum in Moscow. This is a joint gift of Sanlago de Santiago, a Spanish sculptor and maker of the bust, and the Goya Friends society of Madrid.

Hernandez Sanlago de Santiago has numerous international and national prizes to his credit. His monumental sculptures adorn many Spanish cities and the capitals of other countries.

It is always a great honour for Spanish art to be represented in such a world-famous cultural centre as the Fine Arts Museum of Moscow, said José Luis Xifra de Ocarria, Spanish Ambassador

'Snow-White'
from the Pamirs

"Pamirs Snow-White" is the description of a marble from Dushleik deposit (Gorno-Badkshan Autonomous Region). In this area a marble sawing plant — a branch of the Moscow stone-saw association — has gone into operation.

The Pamirs marble will be used to erect in Moscow a Monument to the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War. "Snow-White" will also be used to decorate new buildings in the capital. For the time being the plant's products are being used when they put finishing touches on buildings in Vainch and in the regional centres, Horog, as well as the Nurek hydroelectric power station.

Instilling creativity

An annual exhibition has opened in the exhibition hall of the republican aesthetic education centre in the Armenian capital Yerevan. The works on display were made by children.

This centre was set up slightly less than ten years ago for children between three and sixteen years of age. They are very interested in attending the centre's numerous clubs and studios, where they grasp the fundamentals of various arts.

Neither are the workshops of folk crafts empty. More than one hundred children are learning the art of engraving artistic metal-casting, and filigree-making.

The children also enjoy making tapestries and ceramic utensils, as well as carved and chased pannoux. Items made by them are successfully sold through representatives of traditional Armenian arts and crafts.

Our main aim, says the centre's director G. Igizyan, is to instill a spark of creativity in the children and to impart to them love for work and what is beautiful. All this contributes to the formation of a physically perfect and spiritually wealthy personality.

VIEWPOINT

How objectives of
the UN Decade for
Women are pursued
in the USSR

Yuri BATALIN,
Chairman of the USSR State
Committee for Labour and
Social Matters

The UN Decade for Women, which will be summed up this summer, coincided in the USSR with the implementation of the 10th and 11th Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plans. A programme embracing all aspects of Soviet women's life and work was elaborated in them. What are the preliminary results of its fulfilment?

Since almost all Soviet women are working, concern for them is materialized, above all, through changes in their labour. Scientific and technological progress is creating vast opportunities for this. Today women constitute 40 per cent of the people working on equipment with automatic control, 70 per cent of operators on transfer lines and so on. Naturally, their working conditions are considerably improving and wages continue to increase.

It is noteworthy that in the USSR women and men get equal pay for equal work. The salary of the people engaged in education, agriculture, the textile industry as well as some categories of doctors, and medical personnel — made up mostly of women — has been considerably raised in recent years.

It must be stressed that salaries are the main but not the only source of Soviet people's incomes. In the 11th Five-Year Development Plan period a wide range of measures was carried out to increase state assistance to families with children. For example, lump-sum grants to nursing mothers have been appreciably raised; a partly paid leave has been introduced to help them take care of their babies for one whole year; mothers with under-age children are entitled to additional paid leave and state aid to single mothers has gone up. New privileges have also been introduced to the provision of pensions for women with children.

Another form of state aid to families is the ramified network of children's preschool institutions, which are attended today by 16 million kids. The state bears 80 per cent of the expenses on their upkeep.

Naturally, for women everyday life and domestic chores are just as important as work in production. Therefore, one of the main goals of the Soviet state's social policy is to consistently improve the living conditions of Soviet families. Every year more than two million flats and individual houses are built in the country. Service establishments also render increasing assistance to women. Thus, in 1984 (as compared with 1975) the amount of services to the population grew by almost 50 per cent.

It is not our intention to enumerate everything done by the Soviet Union for women, with children and families over the past few years. One thing is clear: the objectives of the UN Decade for Women have been achieved in the USSR and even exceeded. It does not mean, however, that we have no longer any problems to solve. It is essential that these problems are regarded by the Soviet society as the most vital and are being consistently solved in the country's socio-economic development plan.

ENTERTAINMENT

Chekhov on Georgian stage

The Georgian theatre has staged all of Chekhov's dramas except "The Cherry Orchard". Producer Mikhail Tumanishvili was the first to redress the situation. The rehearsal of this outstanding Russian classical play is at full swing now at the Tbilisi Cinema Actor's Theatre.

The ascent of Chekhov's dramaturgy is fascinating and mysterious at the same time, says the producer. It is a kind of "higher mathematics" for anyone who stages it. What we are striving for is that no one author's idea, no one shade of its meaning would drop out from the beautiful polyphony.

The Georgian Cinema Actor's Theatre, the billboard of which contains performances by Frenko, Lorca, Sukhovo-Kobylin, Molire, Klavdiashvili, will participate in the cultural programme of the 12th Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students.



14th
MOSCOW
INTERNATIONAL
FILM
FESTIVAL

Saratov Museum is 100

The Radishchev art museum in Saratov, called "Hermitage of Volga Area" is now 100 years old.

The museum was founded by Radishchev's grandson, prominent Russian painter of seascapes A. Bogolyubov who donated to Saratov an extensive collection of works by Russian and foreign painters.

Now the museum's stocks contain 10,000 paintings, graphic sheets, items of sculpture and decorative and applied art. On display are works by Rokotov, Tropinin, Bryullov, Shish-

kin, Repin, Levitan, Polenov, Almazov, Borzov-Myslov, Plavov. Also represented are Italian, Spanish and Flemish arts as well as Dutch art belonging to the 15th-19th centuries. The museum constantly replenishes its stocks.

An exhibition "Saratov Painters Over 100 Years" is mounted here during jubilee days. On display are rare photographs and documents featuring the history of the collection.

To mark the memorable date a bas-relief of A. Bogolyubov is set up on the museum's building.

TEN CENTURIES OF CULTURAL LINKS

The exhibition "Restoration of Acropolis" has opened at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. The items on display include fragments of ancient sculpture, temple decorations, photographs and models which tell the history of Acropolis and describe efforts to study and restore it.

The memorial complex we are saving in Acropolis belongs not only to Greece but to the whole mankind, Melina Mercouri, Greek Minister of Culture and Sciences, said at a recent press conference. We are glad that the display which is precious to us has opened at one of the major museums in the world and where a wonderful collection of ancient and modern art has been put together.

The Soviet Union and Greece have close cultural and historic links, noted Melina Mercouri. These links are more than ten centuries old. The Greek peo-



Melina Mercouri.

ple know well your classical literature, and with great interest they follow what is new in modern Soviet literature. We give a hearty welcome to representatives of Soviet arts who often visit our country. We are



Actress Babita (Bangladesh) talking to director Latif Pakiyev (USSR). Actress Sanaa Abdulla (Iraq) poses before the camera.

Many of the guests and participants of the 14th International Film Festival had earlier been in Moscow. For them the Festival is a possibility to meet friends, to exchange views, and to think about their plans for the future. To those who are here for the first time, this is a discovery of the USSR, its cultural life and first acquaintance with Moscow. This is what some of the delegates at the Festival say:

Roman ASSONGBA, director and actor (Benin)

On July 2 we shall mark the 60th birth anniversary of an important figure in the national liberation movement, Patrice Lumumba. It is an event to which we have dedicated our documentary-feature film, "A Life-Story", being shown here on concours. The film won us three prizes at the 9th pan-African festival, and the proceeds from its demonstration in Ethiopia went to the OAU fund.

We made extensive use of newscasts from film archives in Moscow and Paris. But this film about Lumumba — a national hero and Prime Minister of Congo who was treacherously murdered — is not only about the past. There are many contemporary problems in Africa, including colonialism and cultural and cinematographic dependence on the West. Surprisingly enough, our film is the first about Lumumba shot by Africans themselves.

particularly happy that two demagogues of our culture, the poet Janis Rissos and composer Mikha Tshodorakia have been awarded the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations".

In 1980, Greece will hold a Month of Soviet Culture. However, in the near future, spectators in Greece will be able to see the art of the Leningrad Kirov Opera and Ballet and the musical, "Yuno and Aeno" staged by the Leningrad Komsomol Company of Moscow. They will also hear the symphony orchestra of Moscow Philharmonic Society under Kitayenko's baton.

I am happy to come to your country for the fourth time as I am always welcomed with warmth and hospitality.

Natalya IZYUMOVA

In this connection I recall the words of our hero that the history of our continent has yet not been written — and it has not yet been written by us film makers, too.

A new generation has come to the African cinema, which is now in its formative stage. A guideline and an example for us is surely the Soviet cinema, which is noted for its humanism, profound spirituality and ideological content. Indeed, the cinema cannot be neutral and stand aside of politics. Our African film market is still swamped by Westerns, mostly American commercial productions which actively advertise the cult of violence and money. Hence one of our major problems is creating an independent national cinema and popularizing films made in the USSR and other socialist countries.

Harbhaj Singh, cinema critic (India)

For more than 30 years I have been studying Soviet motion pictures. I have attended almost all film festivals held in Moscow and Tashkent. In the last 5 years I have written two books on USSR cinema art. In spite of our numerous films we purchase some 100 Soviet motion pictures annually. "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears", "Sentimental Ballad" and other films have received awards at Indian festivals. Works by such Soviet masters as Bondarjuk, Gerasimov, Czerov are a big success everywhere in India. Soviet-Indian coproductions arouse special interest in our audiences. For example "Ali Ba-

ba and the Forty Thieves" — the year's record-holder, it was viewed by about 50 million people. The joint film "Raj" made by Benegal (India) and Aldokhin (USSR), has been awarded the National Prize in India and is a major success in the history of cinematography in both countries.

Quite recently we had a festival dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over fascism. For many films it was the Soviet people that defeated the brown plague. We brought some 50 films to this festival and our display is very much grateful to Soviet organizers that a hall at the cinema market was placed at our disposal for a exclusive show of these pictures.

Le VAN, actress (Vietnam)

My first step in my participation in a Vietnamese film festival by Samvel Gasparov, "The Day of Death". It deals with the clearing of the Hanoi city by Soviet and Vietnamese troops.

It was my first contact with the Soviet cinema, and of course I was much uneasy. Was it that the role of first of all colleagues helped me a lot. I was born in those difficult times. I remember bombings. I also remember we — young girls — sang we had composed a poem "Wait for Me" for Stanislav Simonov, a Soviet

BUSINESS

RAUMA-REPOLA HELPS EXPLORE SOVIET ARCTIC

Rauma-Repolo, a Finnish firm, designs and produces equipment for developing oil and gas deposits in the Arctic area. At a symposium held recently at the USSR Committee for Science and Technology in Moscow, Rauma-Repolo officials familiarized Soviet specialists with this sphere of their activity.

Our firm has for a long time been successfully cooperating with the Soviet Union, Antti Potila, the firm's president, told an MNI correspondent. For example, our shipyards built 200

various ships for the Soviet customers between 1952 and 1984.

The ships were followed in 1976 by deliveries of maritime technology. Then, on the basis of a contract with the Soviet foreign trade association Sudimport, a partly submerging oil drilling rig, Kaspimorft, was built for the Astrakhan shipyards. Later three more oil exploring ships were commissioned for oil prospecting in the Arctic seas off the Soviet shore.

In 1982, Antti Potila went on to say, we signed a new contract for the delivery (in 1985) of two self-raising oil drilling rigs — Kolskaya and Sakhalinskaya. By the way, helicopter landing pads for these rigs are being manufactured at USSR's Vyborg shipyards.

Now possibilities for oil and gas extraction in the Arctic area are being explored on a compensatory basis.

The magnitude of the so-called Arctic projects is so immense now that it is beyond the capability of a single firm to realize them. Therefore it is appropriate to explore possible cooperation of several Finnish firms as well as participation of Soviet organizations and firms from other countries.

Natalya ROSNITSKAYA



The Kolskaya self-raising drilling rig.

Assisting in the development of trade

General Bank is the new name for the Belgian Societe Generale de Banque, which is a traditional business partner for USSR.

Belgium much importance attached to the development of trade and economic contacts with the Soviet Union which is one of the biggest trade partners for our small country out-

side the EEC, an MNI correspondent has been told by Luc Delvaux, head of the bank's Moscow office. Being the biggest trading and financial institution in Belgium, our bank's corresponding links of trading with the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR, according to the 1984 statistics, the volume of mutual trade between our two countries grew up as compared with 1983 to stand at 1,602 million francs. However, there is still a deficit in this trade in the Soviet Union's favour, he stressed.

It is why we see it as our duty to promote the expansion of the Belgian exports. Nearly 130 firms from Belgium, many of them clients of General Bank are cooperating with the Soviet Union. The Bank's Moscow office is helping them in every way — by giving consultations on the Soviet market, hosting business meetings and negotiations, granting documents, arranging visas by Belgian businessmen, and rendering other kinds of assistance. Naturally General Bank takes part in financial operations. We have financed the construction, with Belgian company Nobels taking part, of the first phase in the new exhibition complex at Krasnaya Presnya in Moscow.

In many ways the successful operation in the Soviet market is assisted by the support we are getting from the State Bank of the USSR and the Bank for Foreign Trade, said Luc Delvaux. We hope that this cooperation will further increase in the future.

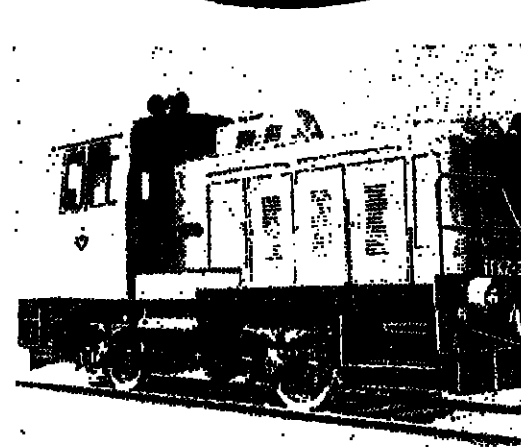
Budapest: with MMG trade-mark

Cooperation in CMEA determines, now to a considerable extent, the work of the Budapest MMG measuring equipment mechanical plant. For many years the shops of this enterprise have been producing various measuring equipment, household appliances and other goods well known in the socialist countries. The USSR is the biggest partner of MMG. On orders placed by the Soviet motor car industry, it turns out instrument panels and various sets of spare parts for different models of Zhiguli cars. This year the enterprise exports to the socialist countries various products to the tune of about 40 million roubles.

When I disclosed my desire to come to the USSR, I was bombarded by offers to join my company. The dealers were diplomats, teachers, businessmen and schoolchildren. We were united by our love for folk music, dances and songs. Though we came as tourists we were invited to give concerts.

The first one took place at the Innalovo park. It is interesting to note that the Day of Soviet Youth was celebrated on that day. One could see many young people from all over the country. Dressed in folk costumes they performed as if exchanging national traditions. We were glad to see that the

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people in this country cherish the legacy of the past.

To tell the truth, we were very anxious. Besides, it started raining... In Norway in such cases people prefer to remain dry so they disperse in a minute. We were struck by the Soviet public's gift to listen and comprehend. Nobody left his place and we are very grateful to them.

I am also glad to inform you that our small group was invited to perform at the "Artek"

Young Pioneer camp in Yalta. Our route also covers Kishinev and Leningrad.

They say that sports is the envoy of peace. I would say that music is the envoy of peace too, because there are no losers here. People of various political, social and religious convictions may well communicate with the help of music — the most international language on Earth. It would be a good idea to organize a world festival of folk art.

Yelena KHANGA

WHAT'S ON!

July 9-12

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 10 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet), 9, 12 — Eshpai, "Angara" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskhinskaya St.). 10 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 11 — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci" (opera), 12 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strauss, "Straussiana" (one-act ballet).

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Samotekhnaya St.). 9 — "An Unusual Concert", 10, 12 — "Hits, Hits and Nothing of Hits".

FILMS

Bel-Ami (France).

The film is based on Guy de Maupassant's novel of the same title.

Cinema: "Khudozhestvenny" (14 Arbatkaya St.). Metro Arbatkaya.

Still Loving, Still Hoping (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

EXHIBITIONS

All-Russia Museum of Folk Art, Applied and Folk Art (Pushkinskaya St.). The exhibition is devoted to the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet People's Artist, the painter and graphic artist, Ilya Repin. The exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro: Pushkinskaya St. Buses: 10.

Museum of Folk Art (Pushkinskaya St.). To mark the anniversary of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Soviet People's Artist, the painter and graphic artist, Ilya Repin. The exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro: Pushkinskaya St. Buses: 10.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Beresovaya St.). 9 — Concert by folk ballet company led by L. de Granados, 10, 11 — L. de Granados (Bulgaria).

House of the RSFSR. Concert organizations at the Olympic Village. Grand Concert Hall. Performances by the Leningrad Theatre of Miniatures. 10 — "Fables", 11, 12 — "Fables".

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 9 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Smolensk Lokomotiv. 12 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs CAC. 7 p.m. (both days). CAC and Lokomotiv are now playing in the Eastern zone of the 1st league and are successfully heading for the top league.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. 10 a.m. to 5 a.m. Metro: Pushkinskaya St. Buses: 10.

ATHLETICS

Lenin Central Stadium and Dynamo Stadium. 12 — Moscow Cup 6 p.m. Runners and jumpers will compete at the Dynamo stadium, while throwers meet at the Lenin Central Stadium.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 10 and 12 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

July 9-12

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells and short rains. Night temperatures of 8°, 14°C and 10°, 16°C in the daytime while raining, rising to 20°, 23°C during sunny intervals. W. wind, 3-7 mps.

Dry and hot weather are experiencing Spain and Portugal. Daytime temperatures stand there at 37°, 39°C.

Intourist news

MUSIC—AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

Once while watching TV I saw a programme of Moldavian folk songs and thought that we Norwegians knew practically nothing about Soviet folk art, said a Norwegian Parliamentarian, Halgrim Berg, who recently came to Moscow as a member of a tourist group. Besides, we used to call all the Soviet people Russians. But the country has also autonomous republics apart 15 Union republics. Several nationalities, each with its own culture, live in every one of them.

When I disclosed my desire to come to the USSR, I was bombarded by offers to join my company. The dealers were diplomats, teachers, businessmen and schoolchildren. We were united by our love for folk music, dances and songs. Though we came as tourists we were invited to give concerts.

The first one took place at the Innalovo park. It is interesting to note that the Day of Soviet Youth was celebrated on that day. One could see many young people from all over the country. Dressed in folk costumes they performed as if exchanging national traditions. We were glad to see that the

Philately

STAMP UN ANNIVERSARY

The USSR Ministry of Communications has released a postage 45-kopek stamp dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization.

July 9-12

At the exhibition, "Restoration of Acropolis".